

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 10,917.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME TO THE HOUSE.

Absence of Excitement—Landlords and Tenants—Proposed Payments.

SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, April 16th.—Gladstone proposed his Irish land bill to the House of Commons this evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event, compared with the enthusiasm which attended the memorable proceedings of yesterday week, when the home rule measure was proposed. At noon to-day but nine seats on the floor of the House had been "batted," and these were nearly all taken by the Irish members. At 4 o'clock the House was crowded to its utmost capacity. Gladstone rose in his place at 5:25 p.m., and was greeted with cheers. When he began to speak his voice was low and husky. He said the aim of the present endeavor of the Government was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the restoration of social order. The speaker's proposals would greatly benefit the tenantry of Ireland, but the landlords were the principal object of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the Government's policy at the outset. The speaker wished to make

AN EMMATIC DENTAL

That it was his intention to call the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the words of Ireland. The history of Ireland was told in India against its land-owners. Agrarian crime had originated and increased under the absenteeism of landlords and the raising of rents as their expenses, while away from Ireland, increased. Oppression, wedded to power, had a hideous prostration of crime had been endowed with its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of the Irish landlords were English deeds. "With the power in our hands, we have looked on and done nothing." After the union absorption became general. The union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation.

THE LAND ACT.

Was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the home rule bill would become operative. It could not go without the operation of the other, which would provide a Legislature in Ireland to appoint standards to deal with the landed estates and act between the vendor and purchaser. Purchases would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of three per cent stock, issued at par. These new Irish consols might, with the consent of the Treasury, be commuted for stock of a lower depreciation. If the stock could be issued forthwith, a strip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The Act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms. Its actions were confined to agricultural holdings, and did not include mansions which have demesne and walled gardens. The peasant and land-owner, would purchase the land from the latter, and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total payments equalled the purchase money. The State would not force small occupiers to sell out. In districts where the population was compacted, the State would have power to decide whether the expropriation of too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell their incumbrances, and the right to sell them forced him at an option for himself. Applications to sell would have to be made by all tenants on the estate, and all these applications and sales would be registered. Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

Would be empowered to refuse applications. The basis of prices would depend upon the fixed rates. The eligible rental of £140 would be fixed in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed. In all other cases the Land Commission would have the power to determine the rent of the land to be sold. The State would have power to decide whether the expropriation of too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell their incumbrances, and the right to sell them forced him at an option for himself. Applications to sell would have to be made by all tenants on the estate, and all these applications and sales would be registered. Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases.

A MINK FARM.

What a Bloomin' Fresh Englishman Discovered in the West.

"There are some mighty green men in this world," said the passenger from the West to a Chicago *Herald* man, "and I struck one of 'em a week or two ago. If I hadn't, I wouldn't be here now. I went out into the Nebraska and homesteaded a quarter section. I had to buy the land, but it took it up so fast, it was all right. But when I got there I found it already inhabited. About 150 acres of the 160 were covered with a prairie-dog town. Well, I concluded to settle down and see what I could do. I am mighty glad now that I did. About two weeks ago I got to the railroad station trying to get trusted for some bacon and flour and tobacco, and felt right smart discouraged. I was out of money and grub, and the winter was comin' on fast, and I couldn't see any way out of it but to eat prairie dogs, and I went to the turnip in my luck. When I was at the station an Englishman got on the cars and said as how he was out West lookin' for a place to make an investment. Said he'd heard of the fur business, and wanted to know if he was out in the fur back. Twenty years' rental would be the nominal purchase. In exceptional cases twenty-two years' rental would make the purchase. Applications for sale would not be received before April 1, 1890. Ten million pounds of stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000 in 1888, £20,000,000 in 1889 and £20,000,000 in each of the two succeeding years. When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £10,000,000 immediately.

ORIGINAL PROPOSITION RECONSIDERED. Chamberlain and Trevelyan objected to this as a wholesale issue, which would depreciate the currency. They spoke therefore, and the both mentioned the proposal given him occasion to reconsider the original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the outside estimate, and believed that by appointing a receiver for the general rents, armed with sufficient authority to collect them, and without coming into conflict with the new proprietors, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be allowed to levy rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and to deduct the charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish Government. Adding to this the imperial contribution, and the sum paid to England by Ireland would not be applied to any purpose until £800,000 was paid into the English exchequer. The principal contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England will be £50,000,000. England paid back in the Irish civil service and in the service of collection, £4,840,000. The residue, which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for the army, navy, national debt, and imperial civil charges was £2,000,000. What the English do with it? As an instant she sent me £20,000 to Ireland to men, and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000—£915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system. The speaker wanted to root up the whole system, and to bring the country to the strict, jealous, careful, unfeigned examination of Englishmen. He was convinced that it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of the British Legislature for the welfare of what had long been, and the speaker had no fear of ever meeting such circumstances far happier than therefore, an integral part of her Majesty's dominion.

Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes, and concluded amid great applause.

Mr. Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180,000,000 in three per cent, but of only £50,000,000 from the £180,000,000 in new three's already authorized.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

Following Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain read the letter which he sent to Mr. Gladstone, tendering his resignation as a member of the Cabinet. In the letter Mr. Chamberlain stated that Mr. Gladstone's policy would throw a

heavy burdens on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt, and that it would be taxation, not to secure the union of the kingdom, but to purchase separation. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified, since he had left the Cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain, without sufficient security for the loans to be repaid. The bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop for the landlords. Although £50,000,000 was to be issued, the option to sell was offered the landlords holding land valued at £150,000,000. Supposing all the land to be taxed at 10 per cent, it would be £15,000,000. Supposing the bill to be passed, how would the money be provided? He opposed the bill on principle, because it specially protected the landlords. If the Irish Parliament was to be intrusted with the protection of commercial classes and the maintenance of social order, who could it be trusted to protect the peasants? The Government was thrusting on Ireland a burden which no Irish member could declare to be a fair price to give for the landlord's rights. [Cheers.] The Irish people would regard the bargain as one.

IMPOSED BY A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

And would be justified in taking the first opportunity to repudiate it. If the bargain should be repudiated, how would it be enforced? The Government did not disclaim the risk to the British taxpayers. Under the increasing depression in trade, hundreds of thousands of hand-workers in England would probably be thrown out of employment. While refusing to assist deserving crofters in Scotland and responding the claims of claimants, which the Government consistently gave large sums for the benefit of the Irish peasant? [Cheers.]

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not an irreconcilable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land proposals should be sufficiently modified, he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

Parnell said that he, having had Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a Cabinet seat, was not prepared to express a confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until he had seen the provisions of the bill. Mr. Chamberlain had spoken from a motive of personal spite or jealousy [Parnell cheer], but solely out of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it appeared that the appointment of a Receiver-General was necessary and expedient, because according to his premises the receipts from customs and excise in Ireland will amount to within £6,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the Imperial exchequer. Would it not be sufficient security if England took a lien upon the revenue collected by the customs failing to yield a sum sufficient to meet the Imperial charges? The appointment of a Receiver-General would be most offensive to Ireland, because it would show a reluctance to trust Ireland even for such a small sum as £2,000. 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ONE LIFE.

Her white little hand is resting on the arm that held it in old, And he thinks it is only the night breeze that makes it so soft and cold. Her eyes into his gazing— Ever, ever so faintly, And he looks at it in the silver moonlight That makes them so strange and dim. Her pretty face turns toward him— Ah, when did her face turn away? And he walks in silver moonlight That makes it so soft and gray. On, spirit that lingers and lingers Take courage and whisper "Good-bye." A life?—why a life nothing! When millions each minute die. What matters one tiny dying, One fragile and tender existence? One tremulous passing breath? A life? Why is a life nothing? What matters the one burn dim? Alas for the folly of reason— One life is the woe to him! —[The Argosy.]

THE SHORTEST DAY.

How long is that of most people, I wonder? Some perhaps can number the full six hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and eight hours of the allotted three-score years and ten, while others outlast the pre-Adamic day of the geologist, and cover all eternity. But mine was just the ordinary daylight one, the shortest in the year, too, for it was the twenty-first of December.

And even short as it was I had already wasted some hours of it. Had I thought it would have set so soon I might have been up at its dawning, though usually I hold, with Lever, that the sun looks best—as every one does—when he's up and dressed for the day, and that it's a piece of impertinent curiosity to peep at him when he's rising and at his toilet; he has not rubbed the clouds out of his eyes, or you dared not look at him. But when one's sure he's going to sleep out of his mine, might not one be pardoned for rushing to the leaves at an unfinished hour?

Yet it was noon before I was out in the bright glow, trudging down the lane with yesterday's fall of snow crisping under my feet, and last night's soft clashing over-head, as the wind caught at the straggling, overhanging boughs, making them ring them ringing together, with such an jeweled flash and splendor of green and gold and red and blue as summer, with all the wealth of leaves and blossoms, could not rival. The very splendor promised the glittering mockery but a short life; the sun went down, and the pale, sickly warmth of them would soon with a heavy snow wreath, making their delicate mimicry of the white May and the hawthorn in the hedge. But meantime they were very fair, and the snow lay light and white under the great peach orchards that had been so bared for raking to the leaves at the leves at an unfinished hour?

Then she smiled. She had been beautiful before, but now her beauty was bewildering. She stretched out her hands him.

"Have you never a word of welcome, Brian, your wife?"

I drew a long, hard breath, and passed my hand heavily over his eyes. He never once glanced my way, though I felt he saw me all the while. He answered her very slowly:

"How is it you are not dead, Louise? For nearly seven years, you have allowed me to live, but you were just as a man might."

She laughed, a mocking little laugh, though she did not turn toward me; I knew she had flashed a glance at me, I really thought it better to die off your hands."

Here she turned suddenly to me with a sweet graciousness of manner, while her eyes, alive with mocking spirits, looked me through and through.

"My husband is a little remiss at introducing, so I find I must make at myself, you know I see you are one of his friends. Every one has a skeleton in his closet, you know, and I present you to Brian's."

She made a playful courtesy as she spoke, Only he fancied it was laid away under her dress, she added. "Perhaps he had you of course, but when we were at college, and how angry poor mamma was, and blushed the mama and us away to Europe to finish my school days there. And therewith that mamma made her brilliant second marriage—a real true German baron; and we went to Vienna to live. But first I died; then, one must die, just not one?"—to get into which she would never have let me go there again. I saw a look of my hair and a little scrapping dead end inclosed in a letter from mamma's maid, who had helped us to run away the year before. You remember Fifine, Brian? She has come over with me now. Such a clever girl, I can't tell how I should ever, with her, have got into this mess."

I had to do that, for all widowers aren't so constant, and you might have married, you know?"

He interrupted her, hours with passion: "And how do I know that you—"

"Oh, if you are of a zoological turn this morning, you are in search of fossiles and cross-foot. I must say I am not bed down by the brook in the wood, in a sheltered spot where I dare say this light snow has not covered it. The girls tell me they are not in the habit of putting Christmass evergreens about the house, but I always do it home, and—"

I tried to answer carelessly, though it was not so easy, under that gaze of his: "O, if you are of a zoological turn this morning, you are in search of fossiles and cross-foot. I must say I am not bed down by the brook in the wood, in a sheltered spot where I dare say this light snow has not covered it. The girls tell me they are not in the habit of putting Christmass evergreens about the house, but I always do it home, and—"

He understood my address. He said, with his rare gentleness: "And you are trying hard to keep some of the old Christmas feeling about you. You must forgive me if I can not help seeing something of your brave struggle, and yearning to help you in it."

"Miserable!" It was a strong word, but his eyes made it stronger; I could not help glancing up to a c. And before, in my confusion, I could drop mine again, somehow my muff was on the snow at our feet, and both my hands were in his.

"Miss Deane—Annie—I can help you—with you—oh, with you!"

And after that, no one wonder if the sun shone straight into my heart?

I don't think our researches would have added much to the cause of either zoology or botany that day. On the latter especially my lover would have made strange contributions, for we were passing under quite a number of trees.

If my superior knowledge of the science had not set him right. We did find the crow-foot, however, and as I had expected, not too deep in the snow. But when he had torn up a long spray of it and flung it trailing over my shoulder, I stayed him, for some there was plenty of time before Christmas—but to-day, in gathering I meant to keep all to myself.

At least for this one day, I told him, when we had reached the house, and waited together on the porch for this one day we were not called to him, but never mind, to see what it had brought him, for me, to night, when he was gone, then I would tell Aunt Margaret that I was to be his wife. I said the word in a little flutter, as we stood there together, for already he had been asking me how long I meant to keep his own from him. As I said it, I glanced up shyly to see how his face changed, paling at that word, if his hand had not closed on mine with a tightening grasp which made me ashamed of a dawning doubt that he wanted it.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY APRIL 17, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The British budget has been introduced in the House of Commons.A resolution denouncing the Government for its administration of Indian affairs in Manitoba was defeated in the Ottawa House of Commons.Sixty-eight men of choice are reported to Brinsford Hall, Sir Kenneth, in the Northern handicaps.A Valparaiso clerk has absconded with \$80,000.... Gladstone will take a two-weeks' rest at Hawarden, his country seat.... Silver in London, 46 3/16; consols, 100 9/16; 4s, 128 1/2; 4s, 114 1/2.

EASTERS.—During the last seven days, 182 business failures occurred in the United States.A new Senator from Tennessee has been appointed United States Senator from Tennessee, vice Jackson, resigned.... Charles Robinson (colored) has been hanged at Newcastle, Del.... The death of Joseph Bradford, journalist, author, actor and poet, is announced.... The receipts of the Harvard Club in New York amounted to over \$245,000.... Another "pig" strike has been inaugurated in New York.... Government bonds are quoted in New York at 126 for 4s of 1907; 112 for 4s; sterling, \$4 87 1/2; 4s 89 1/2; 100 1/2 for silver bars; 3s, 101.

WASHINGTON.—A new Hawaiian treaty has been signed. The President has appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway.... The Senate has adjourned until Monday.... Several important changes of officials are about to be made by the President.... The special delivery system has been succeeded in the forty-fourth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was celebrated in Washington by two colored processions.... Randall is out in open opposition to Morrison's tariff bill.... Senator Stanford is opposed to the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty.

PACIFIC COAST.—Mrs. Dr. Piffler took a disastrous stroke at Fairview, Or. In mistake, he was buried alive and died soon after.... A tramp attempted to burn a barn in the Palo Alto ranch, and was shot by the watchman.... E. N. Tomlinson, of Lemars, Ia., died suddenly in East Portland, Or.... The temperance people of Hilo have nominated a full ticket for the coming town election.... Mrs. G. H. Hitchcock was brought to death, Wednesday, at Damascus, Or.

THE REMEDY FOR THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

The Los Angeles Express says:

The SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION suggests that work should be furnished for tramps upon the public streets and roads—wages barely sufficient to provide coarse clothing, plain food and a bed of straw; thus by the cooperation of the police, who could refer beggars to the authorities, those who could afford them with food, the tramp nuisance would—in the opinion of the RECORD-UNION—be effectively broken up. The suggestion is well timed, for it is a fact that "poverty is a crime"; but this is the first time that a respectable paper has proposed, in a manner so clear to all, a poverty criminal, but to punish the poor, we wait for such. Such would in fact be the effect of a law aimed at tramps, the main sufferers from such a system of legislation, and the government would come reduced to a state of desolation. Would it not be better to do something towards removing the curse of the tramp nuisance?

To this the Red Bluff Sentinel replies that 95 per cent. of tramps are gullies of strong drink, and intimates that they will work only long enough to give them means to get liquor, and, in lieu of work, will beg or steal for the same purpose. The Stockton Mail, referring to the same subject, says:

There is already a law aimed at tramps. If a tramp who is on the verge of starvation begs for a piece of bread, he may be arrested and condemned to the chain-gang. This has been done in this town, and doubtless it has also been done in America. What is the reason for this? Is it that a man stands the whipping post and the gallows on their? For if a man stood the whipping post, his crime may be to beg, but to beg is and is condemned to the chain-gang he is ruined.

Our contemporary, the Express, quite evidently did not take pains to understand us. The article in question, if read with ordinary care, would not permit of any misconception. The "bed of straw" reference, by the way, is a pure invention on the part of the Express. The statements we made were not original, only the application was ours, for the principles enunciated are as old as time, and as undeniable as the laws of nature. We merely stated axioms that are established in human experience. Let us restate them, and then let our contemporary point out the moral error, or the want of human sympathy in them:

First.—Aiding the needy to help themselves is the best form of charity. A labor test is therefore a wise one—a necessity. It is better than the chain-gang.

Second.—To furnish work to the mendicant—to make artifical work for him—at the full wage of the resident laborer, is to do injustice to the latter, and encourage the paupers of the outside world to flock into the State.

Third.—Assistance given without demand for return of compensation in labor, where there is ability to perform it, is not true charity, and encourages idleness and thriftlessness.

Fourth.—The employment given to the beggar should be (1) disagreeable; (2) it should be at such a low rate that there will be, for these two reasons, no encouragement to remain in it.

These are, we say, long established principles, that have stood the test of all human experience, and are laid down as beyond controversy by every reputable writer and historian who has treated the subject of charitable assistance since the time when such questions were first debated. If in any of these propositions our contemporaries think they can pick a flaw or point an error in moral or political philosophy, we challenge them to the task.

It is simply a question, whether it is better to feed the tramp at our doorsteps, support him in idleness (at the expense of taxpayers) in jail and in poor-house, clothe him from our closets, and encourage him to continue in shiftless ways and to fill chain-gangs, or to furnish him opportunity to earn his bread and shelter, and thus test his ability, and give him the opportunity to prove himself worthy of remunerative employment by those who have no confidence in him so long as he is a tramp. The system would have a tendency to wean the tramp from the shiftless habit, to teach him that he can earn a living, and that idleness is his worst enemy.

The idea thrown out by the Express that the plan we set forth is a sneer at poverty, is not only ungenerous—it is absurd. We apprehend that the majority of newspaper men have in their time known what hard work, privation and

want is. If they are true to their calling they are still among the most industrious and the hardest of workers.

The poverty that seeks labor commands the sympathy of all men; the poverty that is a sponge upon industry, that is destitute of the elements of self-helpfulness, and which lays the thieving claim that society owes it a free living, is despisable and should excite the contempt and loathing of all decent men. We reaffirm our proposition, that it would be wise economy for every county in the State to provide a reserve fund to be used only when there is pressure by tramping vagrants, to furnish such fellows with labor on the public highways, at such a rate as will insure food and shelter and no more, and that such labor must be of a character not inviting. By this means much greater need will be worked upon the public roads can be done cheaply, which would not otherwise be done at all; it will not, therefore, compete with the labor of deserving poor industries, while it will free householders and citizens from the importunities of able-bodied tramps, since they would invariably be referred to the quarter where food and shelter could be secured for labor. It would rid the counties and the State of the tramp, "pure and simple." It would enable the charitable to discriminate between those deserving aid directly, and those to whom it should be given only by indirection—through the medium indicated. For the life of us, wherein there is in this proposition any offense we cannot discover. To give the able-bodied tramping mendicant—and we referred to no other—agreeable and well-paid employment, is only to make matters worse for the deserving poor. They will remain as before, and others less worthy of aid, attracted by the offer of well-rewarded labor, will come in and deprive the resident poor of it. It is a positive wrong to encourage the drunken, thieving vagrant with full paid labor. Underpaid labor for such, and disagreeable work, will lessen the disposition to be idle, to beg and to live upon charity.

WHAT GREECE WILL FIGHT FOR.

The old north boundary of Greece began on the gulf of Arta, and running half across the peninsula eastward a quarter of a degree north of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, descended to that line and followed it practically to the gulf of Volo, opening out of the Aegean Sea. The extreme northern boundary within which Greek is spoken extends from the head of the Aegean near Salonicci, westward in a general but tortuous course to a point a short distance above the junction of the west boundary and the fortieth parallel of latitude. In 1878 Greece claimed a northern boundary beginning on the Aegean Sea just above Mavromero, and running thence southwesterly in a slightly irregular line to Kratzova, and thence westerly to Quantzana, on the Corinthian channel. The Berlin Conference agreed upon a northern boundary to begin on the west border of the Aegean at Letokhori, less than ten miles above the shore junction with the fortieth parallel. It ran thence due west to and over Mount Olympus, diverged to the north slightly, and then, pursuing a westward and southwesterly course past Kratzova and Metsovo and along the Kalama river to its mouth in the channel of Corinth. The present boundary of Greece, and over which the present trouble arises, begins on the Aegean at the fortieth parallel, runs almost due west to the Samovaria, turns to the south, and by nearly a direct line reaches the Gulf of Arta at the point where the old boundary, first detailed, began. Those curious to note the very small amount of territory involved between these lines, can locate them from the descriptions with tolerable accuracy upon the map of the world.

JUDGE MAGUIRE AND BOYCOTT.

They are pointedly considered and some conclusions drawn.

(San Francisco Alta, April 16th.)

One of the Superior Judges in this city has written to a member of the State Boycotting Committee a carefully considered and pointed personal letter, indorsing his personal and practical capacity the boycott, and illustrating it by quotations so solemnly put as to certify their kinship of style with the formal deliveries of the judicial bench.

In reading this impressive and thoughtful letter, we desire to furnish our often expressed opinion that there is a white

employee in California so lost to all

loyalty to his country and his race as to prefer

a peaceful and willing change in our labor

system. Not one, in our judgment, would

stand for a moment against a reasonable

appeal and in the face of competent and

honorable asking employment. But the reasonable appeal has not been made. This proffer and proof of the press

is desired is not produced, money will be re-

fund by any druggist. Jos. Hahn & Co.,

wholesale agents for Sacramento.

WILLIAM ARTHUR, in his recent ad-

mirable monograph on the difference be-

tween physical and moral law, has a fresh

and forcible way of reasoning that is worthy

the examination of logical readers. For

example: "Every planet says not a whole,

a part. The sun says not a whole, a part.

So does every force, from gravitation

down. * * * Parts imply beginnings,

and parts call for a whole. But the hu-

man soul cannot stop at the beginning of

a sun or a nebula any more than at the

beginning of a telephone." Further he

argues in like manner that the soul

cannot stop at a part any more than at a

beginning. And later still presents this

odd method of illustration: "No one sees

the whole of the Houses of Parliament.

If he sees the inside he does not see the

outside. If he sees one chamber he does

not see the other." In the mind of the

architect only was it ever seen as a whole,

he declares, and so concludes that when

we seek for the whole existing order

of things which have had a beginning, and

which have every one of them its bounds;

"nowhere can be found a complete view of

that whole, but in the thoughts of Him

whose wisdom built it all. There is a

whole, and some one made it. The an-

swer, we do not know that any one

made it, will not pass. The answer, a

mindless force in some of the parts made

the whole, will not pass. The answer, we

do not know who made it, calls forth the

immediate reply, we do know that it

must have been One who knew how to

make it." Here is a system of reasoning

that the disciples of Positivism can study

to advantage.

The anarchists and the communists are at "outs" in New York, and the truth

concerning one of these vicious groups is

being made known. The organ of the an-

archists, Liberty, charges the communists

with all sorts of outrages. Hear it :

That is the doctrine of massacre. It is

the about face and march back to the

days of persecution. Under that practice of "enforcing" conformity to the moral senti-

ments, the first of which is the community

of those who have the same sentiments

as those of which interests is as old as civil-

ization, and is indeed the vital principle of

its growth.

That is the doctrine of massacre. It is

blown in the glass, and our picture trade

and the book trade are rapacious. None

other is genuine. Always in the sun.

Pond's Extract. Take no other prepara-

tion. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

Sold everywhere. Prices—50c, \$1, \$1 75.

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NEW YORK AND LONDON.

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the Greek Premier stated the matter to the Herald's correspondent:

France by not joining in the naval demon- stration, can now render greater services in favor of peace, and has done so, because the voice coming from a Power which does not threaten may be taken as friendly interest coming from Powers which accompany their advice with naval demonstrations; it can hardly be expected by the neutrals that the interests of those Powers, whatever they may choose to say about the friendly intentions with which they wish it to be believed they are acting.

The very simplest statement of the case fortifies the position of Greece. She only asks that which the Powers have twice agreed is her own, but which they fear to wrest from the Porte. It is only the claim for recovery, by a country justly entitled, of territory once hers, whose people are Grecian in language mainly and sympathy wholly, and who hate the Turk, he deserves to be despised by Greeks, and as ardently hope for Greek success as any Grecian patriot could desire.

A PRESENT DUTY.

We have before drawn the attention to the Greek of the naval demonstration, can now render greater services in favor of peace, and has done so, because the voice coming from a Power which does not threaten may be taken as friendly interest coming from Powers which accompany their advice with naval demonstrations; it can hardly be expected by the neutrals that the interests of those Powers, whatever they may choose to say about the friendly intentions with which they wish it to be believed they are acting.

THAT'S a pretty state of affairs, indeed, when the New York grocers are so terrorized that they fear to send customers' parcels home if in them is a loaf of Mrs. Gray's bread. "Then you can't sell me any more groceries," replied one spunkish woman to a trembling grocer. And so the boycott, which is a two-edged sword, was turned upon the grocer, and he lost trade worth \$1,000 a year to him. To refuse to buy or sell Mrs. Gray's bread was the right and privilege of the grocer; but when he put obstacles in the way of his customers exercising a right and privilege equal to his own and sprung out of the same guarantee, he was not only inconsistent and absurd, but insulting and deserved the re-proof that was administered. And this is but one of scores of cases in New York reported by the city press.

SAYS the Oroville Register: "The lowest old tobacco-stained and whisky-laden drunk of the white race is purer than newly-blended linen alongside of a genuine Chinese opium fiend. With the Chinese will go this evanescing, degrading, soul, mind and body-destroying habit of the Asiatic race." Perhaps. For before the Chinese are checked in their introduction of this vice, we fear white men, for gain, will enter upon its promotion. The danger is, that this evil will so fasten upon the country that it cannot be shaken off.

THE PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL RATION COMMISSION BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS SEEMS TO US A LITTLE SCHEME THAT MIGHT EMERGENT FROM THE "POPISH PLots" WAS AN AGENT OF THE "MORAL SENTIMENT OF THE COMMUNITY."

WHICH IS ABOUT THE WAY IT STR

THE FARM.

BINNS OF INTEREST UPON VARIOUS TOPICS.

Butter-Making — Remedy for the Rose Scale—Profits of Fig-Culture—General Notes.

This is the flush season of the year for butter-making, and any dairymen, with his cows fed upon the fine grasses of this State, can ordinarily make a class of butter that is good when first made, but not all can make that which will keep well.

Upon this subject the *American Agriculturist* recently had the following: "It is a sound rule that everything should go to market as soon as it is ready to ship. This rule applies with particular force to such a perishable article as butter. It can be kept, but requires some latitude of language to even call such butter sweet. To make it keep longer than thirty days, it must have a liberal allowance of salt to neutralize the effects of the buttermilk that cannot always be gotten out. The French and English markets for the higher grades of butter require that no salt whatever be put in it. The best mark of this country is the date of its production. The higher the price paid for the butter, the less salt will be tolerated in it. Such butter is very hard to make, and must be marketed and should be eaten within four or five days from the churn. The compensation for this taste and extra labor is that more of it is consumed, and the price is generally much above that of the highest market quotations. We have heretofore described the process of making 'granular butter.' This is simply butter which is chilled in the mold until it is in the mass, and when cut will break up. It has gathered into larger masses. The buttermilk is drawn off and cold water, or even ice-water added. Then it is washed with cold water, removed from the churn to a barrel or stone jar without mashing the grain. The brine is then filled up with strong brine. Before sealing, the first brine should be changed, so it will dissolve considerable casein and look turbid, and a second brine will probably remain clear. While in the brine, the butter must be covered by a circular piece of wood nearly fitting the barrel, so as to give the new brandies a tendency toward the center, and the latter select an outside one to encourage a wider spread. They may appear sufficiently distant at this stage, but at maturity they may crowd each other. Give them ample room at the start. The practice of opening out the heads of old trees is all wrong, and surely injures them.

them when he discovered their condition. Now, the question comes, when did the ants get into these vines? My opinion is, this occurred after the vines were dug from the nursery and before they were sent to the planter—that is, while they were buried in the ground in the nursery. If a colony is cornered, persons and animals should be very careful to have their grounds free from these pests, because of the heavy damages liable to accrue to planters from infected vines being sold to them.

PROFITS IN FIG CULTURE.

J. H. Clapp, of the firm of Dudley, Clapp & Doe, extensive fruit dealers in New York, who is visiting Riverside, thinks the fruit-growers of southern California make a great mistake in not advertising their figs more extensively. New York dealers are paying fifty cents per pound for choice Smyrna figs at wholesale, a price that California fruit could command if proper skill and care were used in the selection of the right variety and in grading and packing for the market, the principal town in California is the highest quality, which is unsalable on account of its color. The white Smyrna fig should take its place, and be handled rightly, it could command as high a price as the imported article. Californians seem to think that the fruit is good enough as it is, and use no special care in handling, shipping, or advertising, while the foreign fig raisers make a selection of the very best fruit, securing a high price, for which they can afford to sell other grades at a low price. The best fruit, if carelessly packed, will command the price the same fruit would if put up in a neat shape to catch the eye of the buyer.—(Press and Courier).

BREEDING OF POULTRY CATTLE.

A writer in the *Canadian Breeder* gives the following interesting item regarding poultry breeding: In order to be successful in breeding polled grades, observe the following rule: Select a thoroughbred bull, with high-pointed poll, well sunken where the horns should be, and select a high-horned cow, those as are called three-quarter, one-third polled—a low, short, crooked or crumpled horn will breed the most polled calves and nearly as many as a low polled, high-grade polled cow. Jerseys breed more easily than any other breed of horned cattle. In crossing with the described breeds, a Galloway bull will breed more blacks than the Angus, in crossing with other breeds, The Angus breed to the greatest extent is then filled up with strong brines. Before sealing, the first brine should be changed, so it will dissolve considerable casein and look turbid, and a second brine will probably remain clear. While in the brine, the butter must be covered by a circular piece of wood nearly fitting the barrel, so as to give the new brandies a tendency toward the center, and the latter select an outside one to encourage a wider spread. They may appear sufficiently distant at this stage, but at maturity they may crowd each other. Give them ample room at the start. The practice of opening out the heads of old trees is all wrong, and surely injures them.

GENERAL NOTES.

Josiah Hoopes is authority for the following: Fruit trees of varieties that have a tendency to sprout should be headed in to form a compact head, whilst those with slender twigs should be trained out. The former always cut back an inch, so as to give the new branches a tendency toward the center, and the latter select an outside one to encourage a wider spread. Limbs on a young tree are deceiving. They may appear sufficiently distant at this stage, but at maturity they may crowd each other. Give them ample room at the start. The practice of opening out the heads of old trees is all wrong, and surely injures them.

FOR DESTROYING SCALE INSECTS.

The following instructions for killing scale insects needs to be copied at all times to insure their extermination. They are a pest which increase upon a ratio of seventy-five to one, and are very tenacious of life. The following appears in the *Mountain Democrat*, and will be of interest and value to all having trees.

"A few weeks ago, when J. P. Munson, of this city was pruning blackberry bushes, he noticed that quite a number of them were covered with white spots, some very thickly, near the roots. He examined them carefully with a compound microscope, and found a small white web, each white web was a small plant. He determined to know the name and habits of the insect. Mr. Munson sent a piece of the cane to Matthew Cooke at Sacramento. That gentleman carefully examined the specimen, and sent the following communication to Mr. Munson: The information contained herein is valuable to all our gardeners, and they should preserve a copy and act upon its suggestions."

"Yours, with specimen, at hand. The branch is infected by a scale insect, technically known as the rose scale, technically as the *Diaspidiotus rosae*, also found on the raspberry, blackberry, currant, and various species of the rose and other garden shrubs. A similar-appearing scale infests the oleander, but it is of a different genus, being the *Aspidotis nerii*. On examination, by removing the white scale or covering you will find a reddish, oval-shaped body, without any appendages, exuding a hairy-like protuberance with which it holds its sustenance from the wood—this is the female insect, which is only a mass of eggs. The males are winged, and the pipe can be readily found under the oblong scales. The female scale begins to deposit their eggs, which hatch in a few days, the young appear as a small red louse. In this state they continue only a few days, when they fasten themselves to the wood, cast off the appendages, and the scale begins to cover them in the form of a white-barred stripe. The body of the *D. rosae* is a lemon-yellow-orange when it is removed, tinged of red, like this specimen."

"By making a good strong soft soap of ash-leaf and grease and mixing with water until it can be applied with a brush, will effectively destroy these pests, especially at hatching time, by scrubbing, or if you have a weak soap, drop the soap into the tannin until the white becomes yellow, or appears like the whites of eggs. Buff off the surfaces to be joined, apply this cement warm, and clamp firmly."

Farmers who adopt the partial draining system, putting in tiles only in the wettest places, are sometimes surprised to find these dry enough to plow several days before the soil is fit for the late growth, and the consequent formation of weeds.

"The following is given by the Boston Journal of Commerce as an excellent cement for leather belting: 'Common glue and isinglass, equal parts, soaked for ten hours in enough water to cover them. Bring the mixture to a boil, add a few drops of tannin until the white becomes yellow, or appears like the whites of eggs. Buff off the surfaces to be joined, apply this cement warm, and clamp firmly.'

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STATE LIBRARIES.

THE GENERAL LIST, WITH NAMES OF LIBRARIANS.

Also Number of Volumes and Exchange Addresses—California Stands Third in Rank.

The following data concerning the State and Territorial libraries of the Union has been collected by the State Librarian, and put into convenient printed form. It has required much correspondence and repeated applications to obtain the information, and even now no data has been secured from the States of Alabama and Tennessee, and Indian Territory. It will be seen that only two States have a greater number of volumes than California. Of these, the State Library at Albany, New York, has 128,000 volumes, and that of Maryland has 75,000. California follows next with 62,000. The location, number of volumes, and Librarians of the libraries of the several States and Territories are as follows:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CITY.	NO. VOL.	LIBRARIAN.
Arizona	Prescott	255	H. Vanaman
Arkansas	Little Rock	8000	S. E. Moore
California	Sacramento	62000	E. H. Wallis
Colorado	Denver	15000	J. C. Cornell
Connecticut	Hartford	15000	J. L. Bellier
Dakota	Bismarck	2500	H. T. Teller
Delaware	Dover	1000	S. D. Tracy
Florida	Tallahassee	45000	F. L. Harison
Georgia	Atlanta	15000	J. E. Curtis
Idaho	Boise City	5000	W. H. Beatty
Illinois	Springfield	15000	H. C. Thompson
Indiana	Indianapolis	25000	L. C. Callahan
Iowa	Des Moines	25000	Mrs. Maxwell
Kansas	Topeka	25000	J. H. Dennis
Kentucky	Louisville	40000	M. L. Booth
Louisiana	New Orleans	40000	J. S. Hobbs
Maine	Augusta	20000	J. A. Knobell
Maryland	Annapolis	60000	G. H. Tillinghast
Massachusetts	Watertown	4352	A. H. Tenny
Michigan	Lansing	15000	J. W. Taylor
Minnesota	St. Paul	15000	R. G. P. Findall
Mississippi	Jackson	15000	J. M. Maddeven
Missouri	Jefferson City	15000	J. W. Zeeley
Montana	Helena	1710	J. R. Alden
Nebraska	Lincoln	25000	H. C. Johnson
Nevada	Carson City	15000	G. N. Kimball
New Hampshire	Concord	20000	W. H. Kimball
New Jersey	Trenton	30000	M. Hamilton
New Mexico	Albuquerque	128000	H. A. Homes
New York	Albany	30000	J. C. Birdsing
North Carolina	Raleigh	30000	J. C. Birdsing
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	15000	B. Putman
Oregon	Harrisburg	34000	E. Stuck
Rhode Island	Providence	9550	J. M. Maddeven
South Carolina	Charleston	30000	J. W. Zeeley
Texas	Austin	8000	C. J. Walker
Utah	Salt Lake City	35000	N. W. Clayton
Vermont	Montpelier	15000	H. F. Flory
Virginia	Richmond	45000	H. F. Flory
Washington	Olympia	12000	E. Desnewel
West Virginia	Charleston	15000	J. L. Wood
Wyoming	Cheyenne	10219	J. Slaughter

The exchange address of all the libraries is "State Library," except the following: For Arkansas, Florida, Illinois and Mississippi, exchange address is "Secretary of State"; of Arizona, Dakota and Idaho, "Secretary of Treasury"; of New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, "Territorial Library"; Montana and Nebraska, "Clerk Supreme Court"; and of Texas, "Librarian Supreme Court."

On the 1st of March, the new Board of Trustees of our State Library assumed the position to which they were elected by the last Legislature. The first act of the Board was to elect Mr. George W. Smith, State Librarian and he took office again April 6th. It was a graceful act, deserved to be re-elected the incumbent, and was in the line of civil service reform. This Librarian has won his way to the place from the lowest position in the department, and through a long series of years of service, in which that knowledge and skill, which were given him, were essential to the proper conduct of the library. A test of qualification is service approved by those appointed by law to judge, and in this case it was the Board. Some of its members have seen much service in the directory and know the competency of the management of the office for the discharge of the important trust. Service in such a position qualifies, as a rule, and in this case the re-election amounted to judgment of such capacity by experience on the part of the Librarian. We have had some means of information of the faithfulness of the man who has conducted the affairs of his department, and cared for the property of the State. Surrounding himself with a competent corps of deputies, the literary treasure of the State has been cared for carefully, and under the direction of competent trustees the library is growing, not just in size, but in the economy of the State permitted, and in a right direction.

Whoever examines the additions made, and the reinforcement of the library—especially in the matter of strengthening the weaker places, such as the departments of art, medical and scientific literature—will see that the library is in a condition that has prevailed. In these departments there have been reforms accomplished that add vastly to the value of the State's collection, for it is not in the number of volumes upon the shelves that constitute the importance of a library, but in the completeness of the collection, and the distribution that has been made. The library is now complete for all carrying services which are essential to the proper conduct of the library. A test of qualification is service approved by those appointed by law to judge, and in this case it was the Board. Some of its members have seen much service in the directory and know the competency of the management of the office for the discharge of the important trust. Service in such a position qualifies, as a rule, and in this case the re-election amounted to judgment of such capacity by experience on the part of the Librarian. We have had some means of information of the faithfulness of the man who has conducted the affairs of his department, and cared for the property of the State. Surrounding himself with a competent corps of deputies, the literary treasure of the State has been cared for carefully, and under the direction of competent trustees the library is growing, not just in size, but in the economy of the State permitted, and in a right direction.

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In this history Mr. Bancroft has pursued the same scholarly exhaustive system of preparation that characterized his works on California, Mexico and Central America. Yet it is not more complete and general than these volumes. It is fortified by an array of cited authorities of great extent, testifying to the wonderful research engaged in prefatory to the publication of this book. It is the first real history written of the region, and we venture to prophesy that it will remain the standard of authoritative reference concerning it.

The truth is we are all laborers in this world, and the distinctions "capital" and "labor" are false. Jay Gould, for instance, is one of the hardest laborers in the United States. He has made his money with his own hands and head, and no man has the right to say what he shall do with it. A great lesson to be learned in this country is, that individual pluck, moral character and energy lay the foundation of success and happiness—Oroville Mercury.

Congress could establish the legal hours necessary to constitute a legal day's work and it could establish a legal day's wages, upon all public works over which it has a protecting care or carrying interest. And when once fixed and in running order, which would have to be paid for help. When once fixed and in running order, which would have to be no more strikes or trouble between them and their men.

Men have a right to be employed if they are not as they please; but members of labor unions have no right to say that persons not members shall have no employment. Again, when men abandon their employment for any reason that seems good to themselves—they have no right to demand to know about the premises to which they are going to work. Having quit work they have no further business there.

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